§21.18

judicial foreclosure. The Department collection official should provide the debtor with reasonable notice of the sale, an accounting of any surplus proceeds, and any other procedures required by contract or law. Collection from other sources, including liquidation of security or collateral, is not a prerequisite to requiring payment by a surety or insurance concern unless such action is expressly required by statute or contract.

§21.18 Collection in installments.

(a) Whenever feasible, and unless otherwise provided by law, debts owed to the United States, together with interest, penalties, and administrative costs should be collected in one lump sum. This is true whether the debt is being collected by administrative offset or by another method, including voluntary payment. However, if the debtor is financially unable to pay the indebtedness in one lump sum, the responsible Departmental official(s) may accept repayment in regular installments (See §21.6). Prior to approving such repayments, financial statements shall be required from the debtor who represents that he/she is unable to pay the debt in one lump sum. A responsible Departmental official who agrees to accept payment in regular installments should obtain a legally enforceable written agreement from the debtor which specifies all of the terms of the arrangement and which contains a provision accelerating the debt in the event the debtor defaults. The size and frequency of installment payments should bear a reasonable relationship to the size of the debt and the debtor's ability to pay. If possible, the installment payments should be sufficient in size and frequency to liquidate the Government's claim in not more than three years. Installment payments of less than \$50 per month should be accepted only if justifiable on the grounds of financial hardship or for some other reasonable cause. If the debt is an unsecured claim for administrative collection, attempts should be made to obtain an executed confessjudgment note, comparable to the Department of Justice Form USA-70a, from a debtor when the total amount of the deferred installments will exceed

\$750. Such notes may be sought when an unsecured obligation of a lesser amount is involved. When attempting to obtain confess-judgment notes, Departmental units should provide their debtors with written explanation of the consequences of signing the note, and should maintain documentation sufficient to demonstrate that the debtor has signed the note knowingly and voluntarily. Security for deferred payments other than a confess-judgment note may be accepted in appropriate cases. A Departmental units head (or designee) may accept installment payments notwithstanding the refusal of a debtor to execute a confess-judgment note or to give other security.

(b) If the debtor owes more than one debt and designates how a voluntary installment payment is to be applied as among those debts, that designation must be followed. If the debtor does not designate the application of the payment, the Department debt collection official should apply payments to the various debts in accordance with the best interests of the United States, as determined by the facts and circumstances of the particular case, paying special attention to applicable statutes of limitations.

§21.19 Additional administrative collection action.

Nothing contained in this subpart is intended to preclude the utilization of any other administrative remedy which may be available.

PART 22—SALARY OFFSET

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22.2 Definitions.

22.3 Pay subject to offset.

22.4 Determination of indebtedness.
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22.5 Notice requirements before offset.22.6 Request for hearing-prehearing submission(s).

22.7 Hearing procedures.

22.8 Written decision following a hearing.

22.9 Standards for determining extreme financial hardship.

22.10 Review of Departmental records related to the debt.

22.11 Coordinating offset with another Federal agency.

22.12 Procedures for salary offset—When deductions may begin.